

Assessment Component 1

Case study - Written Report

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Module name: Children, Young People and Families
assignment 1 supporting paper

Module code: (BMHP5004_LON)

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Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Case study.....	3
3. Factors of vulnerability children, young people and families.....	3,4
4. The impact of these factors on the children and young people.....	4
5. Intervention of health and social care agencies.....	4,5
6. Actions.....	5
7. Results and outcomes.....	5,6
8. Policy and legislation.....	6
9. Theories guiding interventions of social services.....	6
10. Conclusion and Recommendations.....	7
11. References.....	7,8
12. Appendix.....	9,10

Introduction

A young carer is an individual who takes on physical and emotional duties offering caregiving roles such as cooking, cleaning, and making sure the receiver is looked after. These receivers could be their parent or another family member such as a grandparent (Action for Children, n.d.). This essay discusses a case study of a grandparent family where a grandparent is raising their grandchild. In addition, this essay will support the argument/ debate from the presentation (evidence to this in appendix) Furthermore, will discuss the interventions of health and social care services and other agencies to better support the health and well-being of young caregivers and their families.

Present the case study

This case study discusses a 12-year-old and his grandfather of Asian background. To summarise 12-year-old boy was moved to the United Kingdom by his parents to live with his 78-year-old grandfather who lives in an affluent area in addition to having a better education. However, there are some concerns relating to safeguarding and neglect by the school and GP as the child's attendance at school has dramatically dropped, and appears to wear dirty clothes. The grandfather has type-2 diabetes as well as, having a hip replacement. As a result, GP is concerned that the child is taking on too many care duties for this reason the child is visibly neglected. The child also lacks contact with his family and lacks the confidence to make friends.

Factors of vulnerability children, young people and families face within the case study

young person as weak or poorly defended. In other words, the child or young person could be deprived of fundamental aspects For instance.

- Material such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health care.

- Emotions include limited support from parents, family, or peers, love, and care.
- Social aspects, for example, having limited support, no role model or guidance in complex situations also, more at risk in environments.

In addition, this case study shows evidence of neglect and lack of attention in the household as well as, taking on caregiving duties to his ill grandfather for this reason, affecting the 12-year-old boy's education and social life. Therefore, the 12-year-old child's basic rights are not being fulfilled (Shah et al, 2015).

The impact of these factors on the children and young people

Being a young carer can be rewarding for some for instance, taking on adult roles can improve a child to maturity. On the other hand, being a young carer can impact the child's health and well-being such as their emotional needs. If a child lacks love and attention the child can struggle to form strong relationships with parents or caregivers which can affect their ability to form positive relationships in the future moreover, the child can become withdrawn, angry, have low self-esteem, increase in anxiety and stress as well as feeling worthless for this reason can have impact on how the child socializes with peers (NSPCC, 2021). Furthermore, the child can forget to take care of themselves for example forgetting to eat, change clothes, and can have poor hygiene. In addition to this, a child caring for a relative can impact the child's ability to attend school, According to Cheesbrough et al, (2017) research has shown a child struggles to combine caring duties and their education as a result, the young carer is more at risk of school absences which could affect their education more than other individuals who do not provide care roles. In addition to this, the young carer is likely to experience extreme tiredness from care duties, therefore, affecting their performance at school. Additionally, the child could lack physical wellness as the child takes on too many adult care roles for this reason, the child is unable to take part in extra curriculum activities inside and outside of school.

The process of intervention by relevant health and social care agencies within the case study

As mentioned, a young carer can have many negative impacts on a child's health and well-being never less, having the right care and support for the child can improve the child's chance of achieving all aspects of their lives into adulthood. Therefore, health and

social care agencies have a duty to safeguard the young caregiver. In short, social service agencies provide support to improve the child's well-being, for example, being the child's advocate when a parent can not be physically there, and offering emotional support. whole family support, peer and community support groups also, also to make sure the child attends school (Carer. org,n.d.).

Actions of social services with the family

Actions of social services are to ensure the young carers are safeguarded from neglect, at the same time, a child's welfare should be protected by preventing the young caregiver from taking on heavy roles of care duties. Furthermore, social services should develop a family approach and ensure all agencies communicate and work together in the interest of the child. In addition to this to make sure the child attends school where his attendance can improve and to reach his full potential. (*Supporting Young Carers and Their Families an Introductory Guide for Professionals*, n.d.)

Results and outcomes

Based on the case study of the 12-year-old child and his grandfather health and social care agencies must ensure the child is safe and guarded from harm and neglect in line with Acts 2014. There are several actions health and social care can do to improve the health and well-being of the child and grandfather to lead to better outcomes:

Early help: can improve living conditions for the grandfather and the child, relationship support for example, having more contact with the child's family and friends, individual mentoring to improve the child's school attendance as well as, liaison in accessing other services such as school and health services (YoungMinds, n.d.).

Support: health and social care services provide help to the young caregiver and the receiver for example, providing a home carer to take care of the grandfather and take on the caring role such as cooking, cleaning, and attending medical appointments can improve the child's well-being and prevents burnout.

Social care: offers young carers emotional support through counseling to better improve their health and social skills, become an advocate for the young caregiver to speak to the child's school and teachers to better understand the child's situation and to be supported. As a

result, the child's attendance improves. Furthermore, arrange day trips, activities, and drop-in centres as a result, the child can take a break from caregiving duties as well as have a chance to make friends (Barnardo's, n.d.)

Policy and legislation related to safeguarding children and young people

Local authorities must safeguard and offer a needs assessment accordingly to a young caregiver in need of support furthermore, the assessment needs has to consider the child's care responsibilities of how these are affecting the young carers' well-being, education, and development (www.proceduresonline.com, n.d.).

The Children's Act 2004, the Care Act 2014, the Protection Act 1989 (UNCRC), and The Young Carers (Needs Assessments) Regulation 2015. Care Act 2014 – sections 63 and 64 outlining young carer's assessments, Children and Families Act 2014 – section 96 Care and Support Statutory Guidance issued under the Care Act.

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Is best known for theories of human motivation that takes into account individuals actions and needs: Physiological, Psychological. Basic needs to be fulfilled in order to move to advanced needs (Cherry, 2022).

Physiological and safety and security needs; are needs for human survival if the young carers needs such as, food, water, daily exercise, sleep and shelter are not met this can impact the child's health and well-being.

Psychological love and belonging and self esteem needs; without love and feeling belonged this can impact the child's self esteem in addition to this the child can find it hard to foster healthy relationships among family and friends (Fergeus et al., 2019).

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion it is recommended health and social service keep helping with this grandparent family, both grandfather and child with updates about services available to them.

In addition, health and social services care and interventions involved with this case study has improved the health and well-being of the child and grandfather with this has improved child's self esteem, confidence and the child's performance at school as a result, the child's attendance has also improved

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Appendix

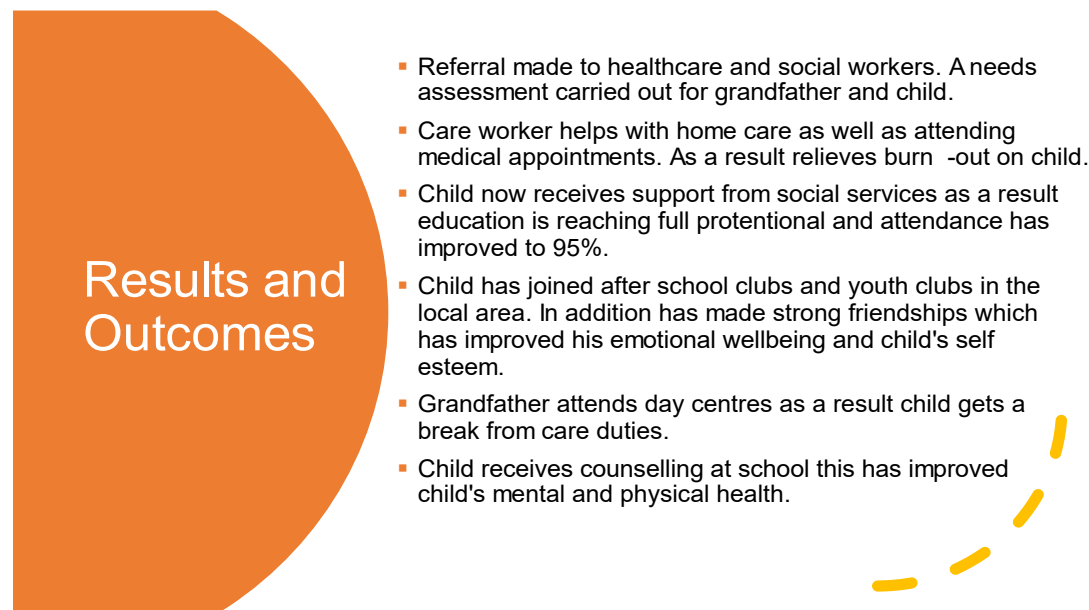


Figure 1

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Is best known for theories of human motivation that takes into account individuals actions and needs:

- Physiological
- Psychological

Basic needs to be fulfilled in order to move to advanced needs (Cherry, 2022).

Source (McLeod, S. 2023).



Figure 2

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Basic Needs

- Physiological needs: The child needs adequate sleep, a healthy diet and daily exercise to improve his physiological and emotional well-being.
- Safety and security needs: The child needs to feel safe and elements of security.

Psychological Needs

- Love and belonging needs: The child needs help to foster positive healthy relationships such as, building solid friendships this could be for example joining after school clubs. Also, having a supported family could improve the child's desire to feel loved.
- Self-Esteem needs: Connecting with other people and building friendships improves child's self-esteem as well as, joining social clubs and participating in extra curricular activities where child can develop independence and self exploration.

Self-actualization Needs

Child should start to see personal potential and self-fulfilment once health professionals are involved with grandfathers care as this can give child a sense to set goals for himself and aim for something he is passionate about (Tresca, 2021).

Figure 3

